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PRESIDENT AT ST. PAUL YESTERDAY--TARIFF SPEECH AT MINNEAPOLIS BANQUET

ROOSEVELT TENDERED ONE CON-
TINUAL OVATION

GIVEN GRAND RECEPTION IN CAP-
ITAL OF MINNESOTA

Twin Cities Got to Limit to Show
Their Respect for Chief Executive
Genuine Enthusiasm Everywhere

Minneapolis, April 4.—The biggest
and most enthusiastic reception ever
tendered in the Twin Cities was that
tendered to President Roosevelt today.
From the time of his arrival in St.
Paul this afternoon until his departure
from Minneapolis for the west at 11
o'clock tonight, he was the recipient
of a continual ovation, the streets
through which he passed being a solid
mass of people.

Armory hall at the University of
Minnesota, where he spoke this evening,
was crowded to its limit of capacity.

The speech, which was on the tariff
and reciprocity issues, brought out
much enthusiasm, the President treat-
ing extensively on the Cuban situa-
tion, declaring that we must have the
military control of the southern waters
and saying the United States is the
most prosperous nation ever known.

The President spoke in part as fol-
lows:

"We are now in a condition of pros-
perity unparalleled not merely in our
own history, but in the history of any
other nation. This prosperity is deep
rooted and stands on a firm basis, be-
cause it is due to the fact that the
average American has in him the stuff
out of which victors are made in the
great industrial contests of the present
day; just as in the great military con-
tests of the past; and because he is
now able to use and develop his quali-
ties to best advantage under our well-
established economic system. We are
winning headship among the nations
of the world, because our people are
able to keep their high average of
individual citizenship and to show
their mastery in the hard, complex,
pushing life of the age.

"The present phenomenal prosperity
has been won under a tariff which was
made in accordance with certain fixed
and definite principles, the most im-
portant of which is an avowed determina-
tion to protect the interest of the
American producer, business man,
wage-worker, and farmer alike. The
general tariff policy, to which, without
regard to changes in detail, I believe
this country is irrevocably committed,
is fundamentally based upon ample
recognition of the difference between
the cost of production—that is the cost
of labor—here and abroad, and of the
need to see to it that our laws shall in
no event afford advantage in our own
market to foreign industries over
American industries, to foreign capi-
tal over American capital, to foreign
labor over our own labor. This country
has and this country needs better-paid,
better-educated, better-fed, and better-
clothed workmen, of a higher type,
than are to be found in any foreign
country. It has and it needs a higher,
more vigorous, and more prosperous
type of tillers of the soil than is pos-
sessed by any other country. The
business men, the merchants and man-
ufacturers, and the managers of the
transportation interests show the
same superiority when compared with
men of their type abroad.

"Yet, on the other hand, where the
industrial conditions so frequently
change, as with us must of necessity
be the case, it is a matter of prime
importance that we should be able
from time to time to adapt our eco-
nomic policy to the changed conditions.
Our aim should be to preserve the pol-
icy of a protective tariff, in which the
nation as a whole has acquiesced, and
yet wherever and whenever necessary
to change the duties in particular
paragraphs or schedules as matters of
legislative detail, if such change is de-
manded by the interests of the nation
as a whole.

"One point we must steadily keep in
mind. The question of tariff revision
speaking broadly, stands wholly apart
from the question of dealing with the
trusts. No change in tariff duties can
have any substantial effect in solving
the so-called trust problem. Certain
great trusts or great corporations are
wholly unaffected by the tariff. Practi-
cally all the others that are of any
importance have as a matter of fact
numbers of smaller American competi-
tors; and, of course, a change in the
tariff which would work injury to the
large corporation, would work no
merely injury, but destruction, to its
smaller competitors; and equally, of
course, such a change would mean dis-
aster to all the wage-workers con-
nected with either the large or small
corporation. From the standpoint of
those interested in the solution of the
trust problem such a change would,
therefore, merely mean that the trust

Archbishop Prays for Prosperity of
Nation and Its Chief Executive—
Thousands Cheer the President

St. Paul, Minn., April 4.—President
Roosevelt spent but three hours in
this city this afternoon, before being
whisked over to Minneapolis in Thom-
as Lowey's private electric car for an
equally strenuous period in that city.
The President's special train was
one minute ahead of the schedule, ar-
riving on the Chicago, Milwaukee and
St. Paul at 2:29 o'clock after an un-
eventful run from Wisconsin, where a
large crowd listened to him and
cheered for less than five minutes.

On the run up a few minutes were
given to the people of Lake City,
whose cheers brought out a hearty
expression of thanks from the Presi-
dent.

As the train pulled through the St.
Paul yards to the union depot, a bat-
tery of the Minnesota National guard,
stationed on the other side of the river,
boomed out a presidential salute, in
which the engines in the yards and the
strong lungs of an immense crowd
joined.

The committee headed by Governor
Van Sant, Mayor Smith, Brigadier Gen-
eral Kobbie, U. S. A., briefly welcomed
the party, who were at once taken for a
carriage drive through the down-
town streets, which had been hand-
somerly decorated with flags in honor
of the city's guest.

Grand Army veterans led the pro-
cession, and after President Roosevelt
came the original Roosevelt campaign
club, while the remainder of the pro-
cession included a local company of
the Minnesota National guard, many of
them Spanish war veterans, and the
Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A. from
Fort Snelling.

At the capitol, the house and senate
in joint session, received the President
with cheers, thrice repeated. Previous
to his arrival Archbishop Ireland had
delivered a brief and eloquent prayer
for the prosperity of the nation and its
chief executive, and as soon as the
legislators were seated, after the greet-
ing to the President, Speaker Babcock
introduced him in a few well chosen
sentences.

President Roosevelt spoke at some
length on his well known views on
good citizenship. In the executive
chamber a brief reception was held,
the President being introduced to
many state officers, leaders of the leg-
islature and others.

A large platform had been erected
at the east entrance of the capitol,
where a crowd of many thousands
held places for over two hours before
the arrival of the President and stood
in place through the time of his speech
inside the capitol and during the re-
marks outside.

Governor Van Sant introduced Presi-
dent Roosevelt almost immediately
after his appearance on the stand, al-
though nearly five minutes had to
elapse before the cheering that greet-
ed the appearance of the President's
well known figure and features sub-
sided.

From the capitol the entire party
was driven through a small part of
the residence section, lack of time lim-
iting the drive, and at the corner of
Sully avenue and Dale streets special
cars were waiting, and the party taken
through the residence section that
connects St. Paul and Minneapolis to
the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, where
tonight's banquet is to be held.

was relieved of the competition of its
weaker American competitors, and
thrown only into competition with for-
eign competitors; and that the first
effort to meet this new competition
would be made by cutting down wages,
and would, therefore, be primarily at
the cost of labor. In the case of some
of our greatest trusts such a change
might confer upon them a positive ben-
efit. Speaking broadly, it is evident
that the changes in the tariff will af-
fect the trusts for weal or for woe
simply as they affect the whole coun-
try. The tariff affects trusts only as it
affects all other interests. It makes
all these interests, large or small,
profitable; and its benefits can be taken
from the large only under penalty
of taking them from the small also."

At the close of the speech many of
the audience pushed forward to shake
the President's hand, but this was de-
clined. Thousands of persons
marked the route of the private elec-
tric cars that brought the distinguished
guest and party from St. Paul. Perhaps
200,000 people altogether saw him in
the two cities.

Although it was generally under-
stood admission to all the meetings



CONCESSIONS GRANTED. SONORA RAILROAD

Consul Max Gavito, of Naco, stated
yesterday that a concession had been
granted by the Mexican government to
Thomas MacManus, representing the
Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Rail-
way company, consolidating the vari-
ous concessions of September, 1900,
October, 1901, and July, 1902.

Under the new charter the Cananea
Yaqui River and Pacific company is
authorized to build and operate during
ninety-nine years, in conformity with
the provisions of the railway law of
April, 1899, a railroad in the state of
Sonora, starting from the town of
Naco, on the boundary line with the
United States, and terminating at the
Villa de San Marcial.

The road passes through the Cananea
district; with the right to extend
the line to the coast of the Gulf of
California, at the mouth of the Yaqui
river and to extend to the ports of
Agua Prieta, or Topolobampo, touching
the city of Alamos on the way.

The company is also authorized to
build three branch lines from the
main line, respectively to Naco, Sahuaripa
and to a point on the So-

CASKET HOUSE BURNS TEDDY AT YOSEMITE

BIG FIRE LAST NIGHT IN CHICA-
GO ON MONROE STREET

Stock of Soda Company Ruined and
Curtis Company Has Big Stock of
Coffins Destroyed—Loss Heavy

Chicago, April 4.—Fire tonight de-
stroyed the seven-story building at
75 and 77 West Monroe street and
damaged another seven-story structure
adjoining it.

The burned building was occupied
by the J. C. Curtis company, casket
manufacturers. The stock in the
building adjoining, occupied by the
Leonard Soda company, was ruined.
The total loss is about \$500,000.

BETTER PAY UP SOON

Washington, April 4.—The Salva-
dorean government still adheres to the
objection made to the payment of the
award by arbitration tribunal in favor
of an American concern, and appar-
ently still hopes for some concession on
the part of the United States, although
there is no indication that such con-
cession will be made by this govern-
ment.

POYDER SHIP LOST

London, April 4.—It is believed the
steamer Bambara from Marseilles to
Dakar, French West Africa, with a
cargo of gun powder and dynamite,
has been blown up at sea and found-
ered. The crew numbered thirty-five
and she carried six passengers. The
Bambara has not been reported from
Gibraltar, although she should have
passed there March 31st.

would be by ticket only, there was a
great clamor for seats and offers for
tickets ran up into dollars with few
acceptances.

There was genuine enthusiasm ev-
erywhere by those who saw and heard
the streets resounding with prolonged
cheers while the President was passing.

The weather was ideal. Houses and
residences all along the line of march
were profusely decorated, and colored
lights burned on all the downtown
street corners.

QUESTION ABOUT REPORT OF COMMISSION--END OF WABASH LABOR TROUBLE

MANY ANTHRACITE MINERS QUIT
WORK YESTERDAY

Operators Want Them to Work Longer
Than Agreed by Commission.—
Conciliatory Committees to Settle

Philadelphia, Pa., April 4.—A dis-
agreement between the mine operators
and miners today, regarding the strike
commission's ruling on the number of
hours to constitute a day's work, re-
sulted in the closing of numerous col-
lieries throughout the anthracite re-
gion.

The greatest dissatisfaction is ex-
pressed in the lower region and in
Pottsville, Shamokin, Mahanoy City
and neighboring towns a majority of
the mines were idle a portion of the
day.

At some collieries the men laid down
their tools, after they had worked
eight hours, and at others they re-
mained in the mines nine hours, but
refused to work ten hours when re-
quested to do so by the superintend-
ents.

The operators assert they will pay
the men only for the actual time
worked, and the miners declare this
to be a violation of the agreement.

Meetings of local unions were held
and in a majority of cases the miners
decided to return to work on Monday
and submit the question to joint con-
ciliation committees of operators and
mine workers, as suggested by the
commission.

Officials of the union, as such, are
not permitted to interfere in the con-
troversies.

TRAILS COVERED

Livingston, Mont., April 4.—The
heaviest snow of the season fell here
today. The outlook is that the storm
will continue throughout the night.
The storm is reported to be severe
in Yellowstone park, and it is be-
lieved the trails over which the Presi-
dent and party expect to travel, are
covered deep in snow.

NOT FIGHTING TREATY

Washington, April 4.—Upon informa-
tion received at Washington through
private sources, it is learned that Sen-
ator Concha, formerly Colombian min-
ister to Washington, is not making a
fight against the ratification of the
anal treaty as has been stated.

MAYFLOWER RETURNS

Washington, April 4.—The yacht,
Mayflower, with Mrs. Roosevelt and
children aboard, has started back to
Washington from Cape Henry. Stormy
weather obliged the Mayflower to fore-
go a trip to Port Royal, S. C.

PACIFIC BASEBALL YESTERDAY
Los Angeles, 4; Portland 3.
Oakland 3; Seattle 0.
San Francisco, 9; Sacramento, 4.

GAS BARONS GET PARIS

American Offer for Lighting French
Capital Accepted Today
Paris, April 4.—At the Hotel de
Ville today the special gas commission
now in session will choose the Ameri-
can offer for the lighting of the city
submitted by New York capitalists,
thus bringing to an end the long con-
troversy in the municipal council,
which is certain to ratify the commit-
tee's choice. The Americans, who
propose to build entirely new plants,
will be organized under French law,
with a number of supposed French
stockholders. The new company is of-
fering gas at half the old Paris com-
pany's price, its object being to ob-
tain a footing in the city, by means
of which control of other more im-
portant French public utilities may be
gained.

Complaints, however, are being
made that the Americans freely used
money to gain their object. In fact,
the Daily News correspondent received
confirmation this morning of the re-
port that two members of the special
gas committee charged to report to the
council will receive—one \$100,000, the
other 100,000 francs (\$20,000). This
information was imparted by a mem-
ber of the American party, who added
that the lobbying had been put in the
hands of a well known Paris financier,
the son of a former president of
France.

Be charitable to the living; the dead
are not in a position to appreciate cost-
ly monuments.

Some men have great strength of
mind, but the small boy's suit is
his strength of don't mind.

Most of the things that have been
said might as well have remained un-
said for all the benefit they are to hu-
manity.

A man's merit isn't always up to his
reputation.

A man can usually manage to keep
himself busy by attending strictly to
his own business, but some men have
a mania for working overtime.

BOTH SIDES EXPRESS SATISFAC-
TION WITH SETTLEMENT

Freight and Passenger Employees all Get
Raise in Wages—Controversy Has
Lasted Through Four Months

St. Louis, April 4.—After four months
of controversy between the employes
of the Wabash railroad and the offi-
cials of that system, during which time
a strike has been imminent and was
only prevented by an injunction re-
straining the employes from vacating
their places, and which was dissolved
last Wednesday, the differences were
finally adjusted tonight.

Both sides express satisfaction. The
following are the main terms of the
settlement:

Twelve per cent increase for con-
ductors; brakemen and baggage men
in the passenger service; 15 per cent
increase for conductors and brakemen
in the freight service, over rates exist-
ing January 1st, west of the Mississip-
pi.

East of the river the rates will be
brought up to the same standard as the
competing lines. There is an entire
revision of the rules, applying to all
classes of train service. This was the
main bone of contention.

TO DEDICATE ORGAN

Description of New Instrument in
Presbyterian Church

The new pipe organ recently placed
in the Presbyterian church will be for-
mally opened by Mr. Walter F. Skeele,
of Los Angeles, Tuesday evening, April
7th.

The organ was constructed by Murray
M. Harris Organ Co., of Los Angeles,
one of the prominent organ builders
of the country. This concern built
the large Leland Stanford organ, which
was dedicated by Mr. Skeele at the
Christian Endeavor convention at San
Francisco in 1902.

They now have the contract to build
the organ for the St. Louis World's
Fair. This instrument is the largest
ever constructed.

The Presbyterian church organ is
built on the most modern and approved
plans and under special patents con-
trolled by the Harris Organ company.
There are three separate and distinct
organs in the instrument, known as the
great organ, governed by four stops
and having 244 pipes; the swell organ
with five stops and 305 pipes; the
pedal organ with one stop and 30 pipes.
The organ has two sets of keys, one
for the great organ and the other
for the swell organ.

The sound or tones of this latter or-
gan are diminished or intensified by
opening or closing shutters, the pipes
of this organ being enclosed in a
chamber. The pedal organ key board
is operated by the foot of the player.

There are 22 stops in the organ and
573 pipes. These pipes are made of
zinc, pure tin and wood, each giving
a different quality of tone and imitat-
ing the various instruments of an or-
chestra. They vary in size from 25
feet long, 10 inches in diameter to
those not larger than a lead pencil,
giving a range in tone from the shrill
whistling of the flute to the thundering
tone of a tuba.

Mr. Walter F. Skeele is the most
prominent organist on the coast. He
regularly plays the largest organ in
Los Angeles at the First Congrega-
tional church. Through a personal ac-
quaintance with some of those interested
in the church, Mr. Skeele was persuaded
to open this new organ and with his
mastery of the instrument give to the
music loving people of Bisbee a rare treat.

Mrs. H. B. Paul has kindly volun-
teered to take part in the program and
to assist in making the evening a most
delightful one.

It is expected that the capacity of
the church will be taxed to its limit
by the music lovers of Bisbee. The
program is as follows:

1. Concert Rondo.....Hollins
2. "The Question".....Wolstenholme
3. "The Answer".....Wolstenholme
4. Vocal solo.....Mrs. H. B. Paul
5. Nuptial march.....Guilmant
6. Variations on a Scotch Air.....Buck
6. The Storm (by request).....
7. Vocal solo.....Mrs. H. B. Paul
8. Caprice in B Flat.....
9. Overture to William Tell.....Guilmant
-Rossini-Buck

A man's merit isn't always up to his
reputation.

A man can usually manage to keep
himself busy by attending strictly to
his own business, but some men have
a mania for working overtime.